

Weekly National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1846.

No. 271.

PUBLISHED BY GILES & SEATON.

TERMS: Two Dollars a year; or One Dollar for the first year, and the balance for the second year, payable in advance. For the third year, the balance for the second year, payable in advance. For the fourth year, the balance for the second year, payable in advance.

ADMONITORY.

The annexed very singular article appeared in the official paper on Monday night. It being evidently significant of the feelings of the Administration in regard to the conduct of the campaign against Mexico we conceive it due to our readers to lay it before them:

FROM THE UNION.

FROM THE ARMY AND NAVY.—The last mails bring no very late intelligence from the army on the Rio Grande. The last dispatches from General Taylor state that the army will be on the advance for Monterey by the 1st of September at the latest—perhaps several days earlier. The country being so desolate, the progress of the army will be slow. The 9th and 10th of May displayed such energies on those memorable occasions as could not but encourage the most sanguine expectations of a prompt and vigorous campaign. "Old Rough and Ready" has become the sobriquet of the commanding general. We hope that he will realize the character to the end of the chapter. The General who leads the army into an enemy's country should be full of resources—self-balanced, self-possessed—susceptible of the highest enthusiasm—capable of imparting it to all his followers—bold as well as active—confident of himself—exerting every means, and employing every resource, to achieve his object. Such a commander, such a brave commander, and the gallant officers with whom he is associated. General Taylor, it is now understood, has the means of transportation in his hands—mules as well as wagons. We hope soon to hear of his rapid marches, and his victorious progress.

One rumor has lately prevailed, for which we learn there is no sort of foundation. It came in the shape of a letter from Matamoros, about the 18th of August, and was published a few days ago in the "Baltimore Sun." It states that on the preceding night four hundred rancheros had broken into the town and destroyed some of the property of the United States. It was an idle tale, perpetrated upon the colonel of a volunteer force, which betrayed him into some ridiculous blunders.

The plan of the campaign has been conceived in a decisive spirit, and we ought not to doubt that the success of the results will correspond with the vigor of the design. Some little disappointment has been felt from the failure of two or three small naval operations in the Gulf. And the loss of the *Truxton* is a source of sincere regret. But no official account has been received from the *Truxton* to explain the whole transaction. Whether or why he was captured, and whether the guide himself was mistaken about the coast; and what are the particular circumstances which induced him to surrender his men at Tampico, and why he did not strike for some efficient place of escape, if any were practicable, still remains to be explained by the captain himself, whose character has stood so fair and so high in the service of his country. The Mexican coast on the Gulf is full of shoals and sandbars, which are calculated to impede the approach of our vessels and the debarkation of our troops, and to call forth all the circumspection of our naval officers.

The events and prospects on the coast of California are bright and cheering. There is reason to believe that, before this time, the whole of that coast has been occupied by our squadrons. Monterey is certainly taken, and Guadalupe, and it is certain that the Bay of San Francisco, was summoned by Captain Montgomery, and it is believed to have been taken without resistance.

We met at the War Department, this evening, with a captain in Col. Stevenson's regiment. He informs us that the *Truxton* has been captured, and that the *Truxton* was actually captured, and that they would certainly sail for the Pacific in the course of this week.

Delphic as this article is in its phraseology—studiously so, no doubt—it is plainly admonitory both to our naval and military commanders in the South. Whether the twitting of the Commodore for "the failure of two or three small naval operations," or the homed objections addressed to the General of the Army for disappointing "the expectations of a prompt and vigorous campaign," be deserved at the hands of the Government or not, the public will judge; but we certainly think it untrue that "the country" has manifested any "impatience."

The country has seen General Taylor doing his best, making every exertion, to prepare his forces and means for the prosecution of the campaign into Mexico; and it is aware of the difficulties which he had to overcome before he could, as a prudent commander, venture to advance into an enemy's country. No, no; it is the Administration which is "impatient," not the country. Delay is inexorable, because it served to vindicate General Scott's military judgment, in affirming, in May, that a competent army could not be collected on the Rio Grande before the 10th of August, nor organized and prepared to advance on Mexico earlier than the 1st of September. "Hinc ille lachrymæ."

But it seems that "the energies displayed in the battles of the 8th and 9th of May" encouraged "the most sanguine expectations of a prompt and vigorous campaign." A good reason, truly, that, because General Taylor heroically gained the two battles which the enemy offered him in May, he was forthwith to march into Mexico when he was even so entirely unprovided with military facilities that he could not pursue the enemy across the river unless he swam it. Yet, all unfurnished as he was, and unprepared, he must push on to Mexico to fulfil the Union's "expectations of a prompt and vigorous campaign," or be told that "the country is impatient of delay." Ah, take care, brave old "Rough and Ready!" If the "success of the results" do not "correspond with the vigor of the design" and "the decisive spirit in which it has been conceived" for you—if any reverses overtake you in the almost impassable defiles of the Saltillo mountains, woe betide you! "The sword of Damocles (to use a favorite figure of the official editor) is suspended over your head," and you will find the government paper and the Government itself both ready and rough.

THE HOT WEATHER OF SEPTEMBER.—The Boston Daily Advertiser of Wednesday says that from August 29 to September 8 (eleven days) the mercury rose every day above 80 degrees; on each of the last four to 90, and on the 8th to 91, and during the whole period it did not fall on the night below 65. One night it fell only to 77, twice to 86, once to 75, 72, 70, 69, &c. On the authority of a meteorological journal, which has been regularly continued ever since 1818, the Advertiser says:

"In all that time there has been no such period of hot weather so late in the year. That which approached the nearest to it was in 1828, when a period of eleven days ended on the 1st of September, with the thermometer at noon at 89°. The mean of the greatest heat of each of the eleven days was, in 1828, 86°, in 1846, 86°. But the nights were then cooler; for the mean of the greatest cold of each day was, in 1828, 77°, in 1846, 78°. It should be remembered, too, that the former period was a full week earlier in the year. There has been no night in September since this journal was begun, in 1818, so hot as either of the last four nights, and no day in September, since 1828, so hot as either of the last four successive days."

INTERESTING FROM THE GULF SQUADRON. LOSS OF THE BRIG TRUXTON.

The Southern papers inform us of the arrival below New Orleans, on the 4th instant, of the United States revenue steamer *Legare*, from Vera Cruz, with dispatches from Com. CONNER for the Department of State. This is the vessel which recently conveyed to Vera Cruz the proposal of our Government to that of Mexico for a renewal of negotiations for peace, but she has been absent too brief a period to have brought any response to that proposition. She brings, however, the unwelcome news of the total loss, by shipwreck, of the United States brig *Truxton*, and the captivity of most of her officers and crew, who, having escaped from the wreck, surrendered themselves to the Mexicans. The particulars of this disaster, so far as they have reached us, may be gathered from the subjoined letters from officers attached to the squadron—the first being copied from the New Orleans *Picayune*, and the second from the Mobile *Herald*:

"ANTON LIZARDO, *Near Vera Cruz, August 29, 1846.*
"I regret to inform you of the loss of the beautiful United States brig *Truxton*, by all accounts the best vessel of her class in our service. Capt. E. W. CARPENTER. The *Truxton* sailed from here in the early part of this month for Tampico. On the 14th, while standing in the harbor of Tampico, 120 miles north of Vera Cruz, a small Mexican coasting vessel was discovered, and soon after made a prize of. Capt. Carpenter engaged the captain of this vessel to pilot him into a safe anchorage, but in doing so he ran the *Truxton* on a reef, where she was soon in a very perilous situation. Capt. Carpenter then dispatched Lieut. Berryman to the squadron for the assistance of a steamer. The boat in which this officer was, after four days hard pulling, picked up by the St. Mary's, off Vera Cruz. As soon as our Commodore was informed of the fact, he sent the *Princeton* to Tampico.

"While the brig was on the reef, after the departure of Lieut. BERRYMAN, two Mexican coasting vessels appeared in the offing; these were captured by a boat's crew in charge of Lieut. BERRYMAN HUNTER, but this gentleman was unable, from the violence of the gale blowing at the time, to reach the wreck with his prizes, and was therefore compelled to make for this place, where he arrived several days ago.
"On the arrival of the *Princeton* at the wreck of the *Truxton*, she was found abandoned, and had been stripped of all light articles by the Mexicans. A flag of truce was sent on shore from the *Princeton*, by whom it was ascertained that Captain Carpenter, his officers and crew were with him, landed at Tampico on the 17th, and were very hospitably received and treated by the inhabitants. On the 19th they started on foot for Tampico, intending to offer themselves as prisoners of war. Since then we have no further accounts of them. On the return of the flag of truce from the *Princeton*, the commander of that vessel, finding there was no possibility of saving the *Truxton*, set her on fire, and she had burnt to the water's edge when the *Princeton* took her departure."

"POINT ANTONIO DE LIZARDO, *August 29th, 1846.*
"It appears that Captain CARPENTER, of the *Truxton*, wishing to get his vessel near shore to protect his boats while obtaining provisions, employed a Scotchman he had taken out of a Mexican prison to pilot him in, but who, whether from design or accident, ran him aground on the 15th. On the 17th, with the exception of Lieut. Hunter and a boat's crew, she was abandoned by the officers and men, who went ashore to the number of about sixty in all, and surrendered themselves to the Mexican commander. They were hospitably received, and left next day with a guide of four men for Tampico, about one hundred miles further north. Lieut. Hunter and his boat's crew put to sea, captured a small Mexican schooner, and came down to our present anchorage, making in all about twenty men saved. As soon as the news was received, the *Princeton* immediately got under weigh and proceeded to the scene of disaster. The *Truxton* was found beating on the bar, bilged, and completely filled with water. The surf was so violent on the bar that it was not until the 23d that the boats of the *Princeton* could board her, when, finding it impossible to get her off or save her, she was fired and completely burnt. A few of the best spars were brought off, but otherwise she is a total loss. She had been completely plundered and stripped by the Mexicans before the arrival of the *Princeton*. At the mouth of Tampico river the Mexicans have a small force, tented in sheds. The town of Tuxpan is back some eight miles distant.

"About ten days since SANTA ANNA left Vera Cruz for the city of Mexico; previous to which, however, he sent a polite invitation to our Commodore to meet him on board the English frigate *Endymion*. The interview did not take place. A few days back one of the English frigate's boats came down in a violent rain-squall with a communication for the Commodore. The next day a flag of truce was returned, but no rumor of the business had transpired.
"The frigate *Potomac* is nearly disabled by the sickness of her crew. The scurvy has broken out on board of her, and she has now one hundred and forty cases of this dreadful disease."

The following is a list of the officers attached to the *Truxton*, who have gone to Tampico:
Commander E. W. Carpenter; acting master Isaac N. Breckland; passed midshipmen John P. Bankhead, George B. Bissell, purser, George F. Cutter; assistant surgeon, John S. Messersmith; midshipmen, Simon S. Bassett; captain's clerk, H. Wilkinson; together with about fifty petty officers and crew.
Lieut. Hunter and Berryman are on board the St. Mary's.

EXTENSION OF THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

The opening of Morse's Telegraph to Buffalo for public use was duly celebrated on Thursday morning by the gentlemen connected with the various Telegraph lines. Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, New York, New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, Boston, Albany, Troy, Utica, Auburn, Rochester, Syracuse, and Buffalo are now in communication with each other, and, for business purposes, all these cities are formed into one great community, holding instantaneous correspondence with each other. The following lines are now in operation:

| | |
|---|------------|
| From New York to New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and Boston..... | 265 miles. |
| From New York to Albany, Utica, Auburn, Syracuse, Rochester, Lockport, and Buffalo..... | 507 " |
| From New York to Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington..... | 240 " |
| From Philadelphia to Harrisburg..... | 105 " |
| From Boston to Lowell..... | 26 " |
| From Boston to Portland, (110 miles—half finished)..... | 55 " |
| From Ithaca to Auburn..... | 40 " |
| From Troy to Saratoga..... | 31 " |

Now in operation.....1,269 miles.

SICKNESS OF THE SEASON.—A letter from Bristol, Anne Arundel county, Maryland, to the Baltimore Sun, says: "We have more than the usual amount of autumnal diseases prevailing amongst us at the present time—particularly bilious, of the congestive and typhus form—which have proved fatal in several instances."

SANTA FE TRADE.—A letter written at Independence, Missouri, on the 26th of August, and published in the St. Louis Republican, furnishes some statistical details of the trade to Santa Fe and the Southern Mexican provinces, which is much greater this year than any former one, owing mainly to the closing of the ports on the seaboard. Thirty-nine companies of traders have gone out this season, taking with them four hundred and thirteen wagons, which are in the charge of about eight hundred men. The value of the goods carried out by these traders is estimated at nearly a million of dollars.

FROM THE SANTA FE ARMY.

The following Letter to the Editors from a friend in Gen. KEARNEY'S army, although not later than previous intelligence, will be acceptable to the numerous friends of officers in the army of the West:

ARMY OF THE WEST, *Camp near Bent's Fort, August 2, 1846.*
On the 29th July we arrived at our present encampment, having marched from Fort Leavenworth (a distance of nearly six hundred miles) in twenty-six marching days. Considering the rapidity of the march, our horses are in remarkably fine order; indeed, all the horses are in good condition for any service, except those before the cannon; which horses, from the very hard service they have had to perform, have become somewhat reduced.

When we take into consideration that every dragoon horse has to carry a rider weighing from a hundred and fifty to a hundred and seventy-five pounds, with at least twenty pounds of baggage, and no other food than the prairie grass, it is a matter of surprise that any of them get through, even in a tolerably good condition. To-day is the third day we have remained stationary, and a great treat it has been for man and horse; allowing the men time to wash, clean their arms, &c., and allowing the horses time to rest.

To-morrow we resume the march, cross the Arkansas, and turn in good earnest our faces towards Santa Fe. Up to this time we have been marching towards Santa Fe in an oblique direction. Being only two hundred and twenty miles from Santa Fe, and our faces directly towards it, every one begins naturally to inquire whether we are to have any thing to do in the way of fighting. Communication is constantly kept up between Bent's Fort and New Mexico. Of course all the information that could be derived from that quarter has been obtained; but it is very necessary to state, that all the reports you hear in this part of the country should be believing only a fourth part of what you hear.

The principal information (that most to be relied on) is from letters written by Americans in Santa Fe to American traders now at Bent's Fort, in which they advise the traders to come on to Santa Fe; that the Governor has promised that Americans shall be well treated, &c. These letters were brought by a Mexican, who was kept a prisoner by Captain Moore until Colonel Kearney's arrival. The Mexican stated he was told by Arriaga to deliver the letters, and to take a good look about the Fort, so as to tell him what was going on. He also stated that the day he left Santa Fe a council of the principal men had met, to determine whether to receive us as friends or enemies; but the result was not known to him. From this many infer we will have no fighting. As the case now stands, it will not be a matter of surprise if we are met by a respectable force as to numbers, nor would it be a matter of surprise if not a gun was fired. Col. Kearney, soon after his arrival, sent the Mexican all through our camp, in order to give him a good look. After he had counted all the tents, and made a calculation of our force, he remarked, "My God, what is to become of my poor Republic?" The whole force now in camp will not exceed sixteen hundred. Capt. Sumner, who left Fort Leavenworth six days after we arrived yesterday afternoon. It was really a pleasure to see his squadron march into camp, all finely equipped in every respect, and headed by such a perfect specimen of a soldier. We have had a large sick report on the march, but only two deaths from disease, and one accidental. The sickness may be attributed principally to the diet, which the volunteers are unaccustomed to, and to the extreme heat and necessary exposure to it. All who are too sick to march will be left in Bent's Fort. The number to be left will not exceed twenty-five, and a majority of these will be able to join us in a week or ten days. Capt. Cooke, of the first dragoons, leaves in the morning for Santa Fe, taking with him ten men. The object of his going forward is not known. When next you hear of us, it shall be from Santa Fe. Yours, truly,

In the Missouri Statesman of the 4th instant we find a letter of more recent date than the above, from which we make the following extract:

"CORRECTION, AUGUST 22, 1846.
"Gen. George R. Clark and Col. Waugh have just arrived in our camp, the former from Bent's Fort, and the latter from Santa Fe.
"Gen. Clark left Bent's Fort on the 5th instant. Gen. Kearney left on the 31st for Santa Fe, having remained at the Fort five days. The troops had lost about a hundred horses altogether, but were still in good spirits and willing to go ahead. The company of infantry reached the Fort two days before the other companies. They had not lost a single man on the way, and were in the best possible health. The whole regiment, when he left, were on half rations, and they had but few days' provisions with them, and the reason that they were taking out supplies to them he met some eight days behind them.
"Col. Waugh left Santa Fe on the 23d instant, and reports that when he left all was quiet there. The fears of the Mexicans, which were very much excited when the news first came that our army were advancing, were beginning to subside. They had been so long in expectation of their arrival that they had almost given them out. Upon the first alarm they collected about two hundred men. Col. Waugh describes them as perfect ragamuffins, without arms, and presenting a most ridiculous appearance. They likewise made a call upon the Government for more troops from the interior, though it was not thought that any would come. There can be but little apprehension of any resistance at Santa Fe."

THE CALIFORNIA EXPEDITION.—The suit of *Cook vs. Stevenson*, which has been pending for ten or twelve days before the Circuit Court in New York, has been decided in favor of the plaintiff. Mr. Cook enlisted under Col. Stevenson for the California campaign, and brought suit against Judge Edmonds for his release on the ground that the enlistment was illegal. Mr. Cook has been discharged, and, by such discharge, a precedent has been established on which every volunteer in the regiment may, by process of law, be enabled to obtain a clearance from military duty. This is an important decision, and may seriously interfere with the projects of the General Government; indeed, it may cause the disbanding of the entire regiment. From all evidences we have it seems that Mr. Marcy has been extremely unfortunate in his selection of a leader for this mysterious expedition.

LITERATURE.—The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Charleston News* says that WASHINGTON IRVING, who will soon return home, will immediately put to press his History of Mohammed, the materials of which he has collected during his residence in Spain from the Moorish manuscripts and legends. PRESCOTT has ready his *Conquest of Peru*, which will be followed by a Life of Philip the Second. Mr. BANCROFT has completed the fourth volume of his History of the United States, which will soon appear. JAMES SPARKS is engaged in writing a History of the American Revolution. The Hon. JOHN P. KENNEDY, remarks the correspondent of the *News*, "who so gracefully combines the qualities of the statesman and the man of letters, has since he left Congress been engaged upon a Life of Wirt."

The Upper Marlborough Gazette of Saturday says: "We are authorized to state that ROBERT W. BOWEN, Esq., on account of ill health, declines being a candidate for the next House of Delegates." The Whig Convention is to meet at Marlborough on the 19th to supply the vacancy on the Whig ticket.

The whole population in the entire region drained by the Mississippi did not, according to the first census, (1790), exceed 200,000. According to that of 1810, it had increased, in round numbers, to 560,000. In 1840 it had increased, in like numbers, to 1,370,000; in 1820, to 2,380,000; in 1830, to 4,100,000; in 1840, to 5,380,000; and in 1846, to 5,920,000, estimated according to the ratio of increase between the census of 1830 and 1840.

LATE FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

The New Orleans papers furnish us with accounts from Camargo to the 29th ultimo, and from Matamoros and places lower down the river two or three days later. We make the following compilation from the Commercial Times:

Every thing is quiet in Matamoros. Since the advance up the river, the usual sluggishness in Mexican towns has resumed its way there. The *American Flag* says all the excitement seems to have left Matamoros and followed the troops up to Camargo. The utmost activity prevailed at Camargo. Troops were sent off daily into the interior, taking the route to Monterey. The *American Flag* of the 29th ultimo, in relation to this, has the following:

"We learn by the last steamer from Camargo that all the regulars had departed for the interior, with the exception of one regiment. Gen. Taylor was still at Camargo, but it was supposed that he would leave in a few days.
"Gen. TWIGGS had reached Camargo, with about 2,600 men, from this place, and we understand he started off immediately for Monterey."

"Gen. WORTH, if he continued his march, must be close on to Monterey about this time. He will probably have the honor of marching the first troops into that place, unless the volunteers have got there ahead of him, which would not create much surprise in the minds of some."

During some days previous to the 29th ultimo, Matamoros had been rife with rumors of the taking of Monterey by a party of men from San Antonio. It was stated that Col. Laredo, with the troops at Bexar, had crossed the Rio Grande at Laredo and then proceeded to the place in question without advising the commander of the movement; but despatches had been received from him since, dated at San Antonio, so that account is out of the pale of probability. Now, if there is any truth in the affair that looks reasonable, it is the Mexican version. They say that letters from Monterey assert that a body of Americans, who came down by the way of New Mexico, were joined near the Presidio by a number of Texan *adventurers*, and the combined force had entered the town without any opposition. It is believed to be true by the natives. Two weeks before a letter had been received at Matamoros from Monclova, stating that a body of Americans was advancing upon that place, but it received no credit whatever from our countrymen on the Rio Grande.

MILITARY RECOGNITION.—Col. HAYS with his regiment had successively visited San Fernando, population 5,000, and China, population 3,000, on the road to Monterey; he himself, with an escort of twenty-four men, returning to Camargo on the 26th ultimo with a report to the Commander-in-Chief of the state of the route. It appears that our advance troops, baggage, &c., will encounter some difficulties, and the men experience great fatigue from the rugged nature of the ground over which the routes lie. Indeed there is nothing like a military road, or an affording easy transit for armed bodies from Camargo to Monterey. From San Fernando to China, a distance of one hundred miles, Col. Hays found the road a succession of steep and precipitous ascents, descents, and descending huge hills, thickly covered with jungle and chaparral, and brushwood interlacing, so as to render the pioneer's labor indispensable. During his march he visited all the ranchos, or farms, which studied the country in profusion, but the most profound tranquillity reigned throughout. Not a Mexican was found in arms, although reports were daily bruited in his ears that a hostile force was concentrating, sometimes at one place, sometimes at another, but on making his appearance at the spots indicated, nothing but the every-day appearance of Mexican country met his eyes.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.—Gen. TWIGGS, with the Second Dragoons, and the Flying Artillery batteries under RIDGELY and TAYLOR, arrived at Camargo on the 21st ultimo, and were to proceed immediately toward Monterey. The first and second regiments of Ohio volunteers, the Louisville Legion, and the Baltimore regiment have also arrived at Camargo. In the march of the volunteers from Matamoros they only lost two men, proving their stamina in the most satisfactory way, the heat and privations to which they were exposed being duly considered. General Taylor has signified his intention to leave Camargo about the end of the first week in September. He would assume personal direction of the whole advancing force at Saratoga; thereupon to head them until they met the enemy.

There were various reports in circulation at Camargo, at latest dates, about the position of things at Monterey; some announcing that the Mexican army had abandoned that city, others that they had strongly fortified it, and would certainly make a stand.

GEN. WORTH'S BRIGADE.—The steamer *Virginian* crossed Gen. WORTH and his command, consisting of the 8th Infantry and two companies of artillery, over the San Juan river, on the 19th ultimo. Gen. Worth received orders to march to the village of China, and remain there until further advised. On the 21st ultimo he had reached one-third of the way to Saratoga, all in perfect order. The other brigades were following him rapidly. It is stated, according to Mexican accounts, given in the streets of Camargo, that Monterey had for its garrison about 5,000 men, of whom 2,000 were regular soldiers, the others *Chalevites*, thirty or forty miles east of Monterey.

SAN ANTONIO, INDIANS, &c.—We learn that Col. HANEY, at the head of about 120 United States dragoons, 500 Texan cavalry, from the Red River districts, with Capt. Beaver, who has with him a small company of Delaware Indians, was moving on Monclova, thus anticipating Gen. Wood's instructions. Col. HANEY left San Antonio on the 23d July. Capt. Merrill, United States dragoons, reached Camargo from San Antonio on the 20th ultimo, having traversed the distance, three hundred miles, accompanied by four Germans, three Delawares, and one Cherokee. He passed through Laredo, a town containing 1,500 souls, meeting no obstacles on his way except the asperities of the country.

ARRIVAL AT CAMARGO.—The steamboats *Whitecliff* and *Engle* took up at headquarters the following officers: Major General Butler, Brigadier General Shields, Colonels Earle and Mitchell, Majors Coffey, Fry, and Boyd, of the volunteers; Governor Henderson, General Lamar, and Colonel Cooke, of Texas; Colonel Belknap, Major Craig, Thomas, and Hammond, Dr. Craig, Lieutenants Jay and Norval, United States army; Mr. Schatzel, U. S. Consul at Matamoros.

TERRIBLE RIDE.—A very melancholy affair, little creditable to the discipline, order, and character for civilization, which, in spite of all that has occurred during the present campaign, we are proud to say are the attributes of the volunteers, occurred near Burita, Rio Grande, on the 31st ultimo. On that day a steamboat took on board at Burita five companies of one of the Georgia regiments. A good deal of animosity had previously been exhibited by two of these companies, one against another; one of the rivals was an Irish company. From some circumstances or other, not explained, a row broke out in the evening between them—close proximity, we presume, producing hostile collision—and fire arms and bayonets and swords were very freely used. The Colonel of the Georgia regiment did all he could to put an end to this disgraceful row; but so fierce was the conflict between the contending parties that all was unavailing, although it is stated he shot one man and wounded two more with his own hand. While the battle was raging between these inmates on the deck of the steamboat, Col. BAKER, 4th Illinois regiment, ordered companies A and G, commanded by Captains Roberts and Jones, to assist in putting an end to it. He then went forward, at the head of twenty men, and urged the rioters to desist; but, on his attempting to ascend the ladder of the steamboat, he was fiercely attacked by those on board, and after a desperate fight he was shot through the neck, the ball entering behind and passing through his chest, protruding his head at once. His small party was obliged to retreat, having no ammunition with them, carrying off Colonel BAKER severely. Commissary Post, Sergeant Oglesby, and six men of the Illinois regiment were wounded—two mortally. Capt. Roberts, company A, then attempted to board the boat, but, after a desperate conflict, he and his men were beaten off, put under a strong guard. Col. Baker, who received his wound while fighting hand to hand with the Captain of the Irish company of the Georgia battalion, (also severely hurt,) will recover, it is said, as will also Capt. Roberts. There were thirty lying wounded on the boat and on shore on the morning of the 1st instant. Those who were killed, eight or ten, were said to have been thrown overboard. An inquiry was to have been immediately instituted to ascertain the causes of this sad affair.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—By passengers arrived on the steamer *Hatch*, on Monday evening from Camargo, (says the *Matamoros Flag* of the 26th), we are informed that the steamer *Enterprise*, on her upward trip, having on board Capt. Wood's company of Texan volunteers, with two companies, we believe, from Tennessee, burst her boilers a short distance above Reynosa. The boiler deck was raised from its supports and fell below, precipitating many who were on that part of the boat into the river, several of whom were drowned. One or two were killed by pieces of timber which were blown off, and some were cast into the fire-bed where they were burnt severely. From the number on board it seemed miraculous that so few were injured, not more than eight or ten having been seriously hurt and only four killed. The wounded, amongst whom was the Captain, were brought down to Reynosa and placed in the hospital.

ANOTHER.—The steamer *Polonia* collapsed a due on her trip up from the mouth of the river. A portion of one of the Kentucky regiments was on board, but no one was injured, although considerable confusion prevailed.—*Flag.*
DEAD BODIES.—An officer of the second regiment of Kentucky volunteers stated in our office that from the day he first camped on the Rio Grande an average of one dead body per day had floated with the current past his encampment. Many a man is seen in the streets one day by his friends and then suddenly missed, and without leaving a trace enough to induce an inquiry as to where he is gone. In many instances, we have no doubt they are murdered and thrown into the river.—*Flag.*

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

"The Whigs are affecting to indulge the most extravagant hopes of the dissolution and downfall of the Republican party. They would have us believe that Congress broke up in confusion; that the West is dissatisfied with the South; and that the question of the succession is calculated to separate the Republicans, and open the road for the triumphant success of their own party. We happen to know that some of the Whig members are indulging these sanguine calculations, and are expecting with some complacency the election of a Whig President in the thirtieth Congress, and the ascendancy of a Whig President in 1848."—*Washington Union.*

No! no! Mr. Ritchie, no! The Whigs do not hope for the downfall of the Republican Party. They make a large portion of that party themselves, and earnestly desire its extension over the whole earth. We happen to know as well as Mr. Ritchie, however, that the Whigs do expect to overthrow the Veto Anti-Republican party, who now rule at Washington, as early as 1848, if not before. The Whigs do not believe that sustaining a President in the arbitrary exercise of more power and influence than most of the monarchs of Europe dare exercise is precisely to sustain the Republican Party! No; the Party now in power is the MONARCHY PARTY.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

A RARE DEVICE.
The tariff of 1842 was repealed because it was declared to be oppressively high, and now we find the Treasury Department engaged in an effort to prove that the recent act of Congress is more protective than the odious "black tariff" itself. It is true it requires some ingenious twisting of facts to make out such a result; yet to accomplish it rates are assumed which every business man's experience will contradict.

We think it likely the seamstresses of the cities, who now get but ninepence for making a shirt, will soon understand the difference to their branch. The Whig tariff imposes 50 per cent., the Locofoco but thirty on ready-made clothing. On hats and bonnets (large numbers of which are manufactured in this country) the duty is reduced from 35 to 30 per cent.; Brandy was \$1 per gallon, equal to 134 per cent.; it is now to be but 100. Other spirits were taxed as high as 644 per cent.; they are now put at 200. Here are proofs of regard for the poor.

Special regard for the farmer, about whose interests we heard so much during the canvass of 1844, is evinced in the fact that, under the Whig tariff, the duty on wheat was 25 cents per bushel, equal to 27½ per cent. By the new tariff the rate is 20 per cent. Wheat flour reduced from 32½ to 20 per cent. Farmers, is this the sort of protection now expected from your democratic friends?

[Virginia Free Press.]

SUBTREASURY—A BAD START.—We understand that several remittances in the new Treasury notes of the United States have been received by exchange dealers in this city within the past two days, from their correspondents in New Orleans, bought immediately after their first appearance at that point at two, and in some instances three per cent. discount, paid for too with "bank rags!"

How the new Subtreasury currency will pass here remains to be seen. It is hoped, however, the notes will be promptly redeemed with gold at the Subtreasury office here, since it is understood a large amount of American coin and bullion were last week transferred from the late Deposite Bank to the Mint, by order, and at the special instance, of the Secretary of the Treasury.—*U. S. Gaz.*

DUTY ON WINES.

"Look, too, at the injustice practiced under Mr. Clay's Tariff. Costly Madeira wines pay but 51 per cent.; under Mr. Walker's bill they will pay 40 per cent. The cheaper article, used chiefly by the poorer classes, pays an enormous duty, while the more costly, used almost exclusively by the rich, is taxed but a mere trifle."—*N. Y. Globe.*

The Union publishes the above without one word of correction. Does it not know it is incorrect? Can any other evidence be wanting of a settled determination, by "comparative statements" or otherwise, to mislead the people?—*Alex. Gazette.*

THE WAY IT WORKS.

The Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore Patriot*, under date of the 4th instant, writes:

"I understand that the Collector and Deputy Collector of the port of Baltimore came over here yesterday, with upwards of \$40,000 in gold and silver, to make a deposit of the same with the Treasurer of the United States, in conformity with the new subtreasury law. I am informed that the day was spent by five or six clerks and messengers in counting the day, which work was not completed until some time to-day. It was a laborious task. And the same process will have to be gone through with, I suppose, by all the Government officers who receive the public money from import or post-office duties, all round about here—at Richmond, Fredericksburg, Alexandria, Norfolk, Annapolis, Georgetown, Fredericktown, Winchester, Harper's Ferry, &c., as well as Baltimore. A nice business of receiving and counting the clerks and messengers of the Treasury's office will have, sure enough! What else can they do? Who will perform their other duties? The fact is, new offices of receivers and counters will have to be forthwith created by law, with handsome salaries for such respectable stations. Oh, this Locofoco subtreasury is a beautiful thing!"

"HOME LEAGUES" are becoming fashionable among citizens who favor this method of encouraging American manufactures. The following is the pledge adopted in Western Pennsylvania: "We, the undersigned, hereby pledge ourselves to use our best exertions for the promotion of the manufactures in our country, State, and city, and for the re-establishment of protective duties by the National Government."

SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

We are requested to state that the article under this head which appeared in our paper of the 26th ultimo, and of which a correspondent at Wilmington complains in this paper of the 3d instant, estimates the cost of a railroad from Raleigh, through Fayetteville, to the South Carolina line, at one million of dollars, and says nothing about the cost of the entire line to Camden. The distance to the South Carolina line is one hundred miles. On referring to the article we find that the expression used was as follows: "The road from Raleigh to Fayetteville, and thence to the South Carolina line, may be laid down for a million of dollars." Our Wilmington correspondent, therefore, in assuming that we "estimated the cost of a railroad from Raleigh to Camden, in South Carolina, at one million of dollars," has given to the sentence here quoted a construction which its language does not warrant. If there is to be any rivalry in regard to the location of this road, we hope it may be of a character creditable to the old North State.

EXTENSIVE FIRES AT THE WEST.—The Detroit Daily Advertiser of the 3d instant says that very extensive fires were making ravages on both sides of the St. Mary's river, and on the upper part of the lower peninsula, in the neighborhood of the Straits of Mackinac. They had been burning several weeks. They are said (says the Advertiser) to extend to Fond du Lac, on Lake Superior, if not to the Mississippi. The night scenes at Mackinac are said to be of the most magnificent and imposing character—the whole heavens on both sides being illuminated by the vast conflagration. There has been no rain for weeks, and the fires were doubtless commenced by the Indians.

PRINTERS' FESTIVAL.—Great preparations are making among the printers in Rochester to observe in a fitting manner the birthday of FRANKLIN; the design is to invite members of the craft from the whole United States; also, veterans in the art from Europe.